

REMARKS

Claims 1-3, 5 and 7-17 are now pending in the application. Claims 1-3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 16 and 17 have been amended herein. Claims 4 and 6 have been canceled. Support for the foregoing amendments can be found throughout the specification, drawings, and claims as originally filed. The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw the rejections in view of the amendments and remarks contained herein.

Claim Objection

Claim 1 has been objected to because of an informality. This informality has been corrected as suggested in the Office Action.

Obviousness Rejection of Claim 1

Claim 1 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Riedel, *et al.* (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0112766, hereinafter “Riedel”) in view of Ruutu (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0151114, hereinafter “Ruutu”) and further in view of Chutorash, *et al.* (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2007/0005368, hereinafter “Chutorash”). Claims that depend from claim 1 have been rejected over these references alone or in combination with additional art. Applicant respectfully traverses these rejections.

Claim 1, as amended, recites a system of dynamic QoS negotiation in Next Generation Network (NGN), comprising:

a Resource and Admission Control Subsystem (RACS), adapted to process a resource reservation request required for a media flow of a service transferred in the NGN and obtain QoS requirement parameters required by the service from the resource reservation request, perform authentication and determine admission control decision parameters

based on the QoS requirement parameters in accordance with operation policy rules and a user profile configured by an operator, and availability of transport network resources, and send the admission control decision parameters to a concerned Transport Functional (TF) entity for execution;

the Transport Functional entity, adapted to ensure QoS of the media flow of the service transferred in the NGN according to the admission control decision parameters;

wherein the RACS has interfaces with the TF entity, a Service Control Functional (SCF) entity, a Network Attachment Subsystem (NASS) and a Network Management System (NMS); and

wherein the RACS obtains the QoS requirement parameters from the TF entity, the SCF entity, the NASS or the NMS.

In amended claim 1, the RACS processes a resource reservation request, obtains QoS requirement parameters contained in resource reservation request, performs authentication and determines admission control decision parameters based on the QoS requirement parameters, and sends the admission control decision parameters to the TF entity for execution. In the system of the application, the RACS has interfaces with the TF entity, a Service Control Functional (SCF) entity, a Network Attachment Subsystem (NASS) and a Network Management System (NMS), and the RACS obtains the QoS requirement parameters from the TF entity, the SCF entity, the NASS or the NMS.

Riedel discloses a QoS management unit of the mobile terminal connected to a wireless network which is designed to support multimedia services running on said mobile terminal to dynamically adapt to time-varying link characteristics of the underlying mobile radio channel. In Riedel, the QoS management unit 304 illustrated in Fig. 3 is installed mainly on a mobile terminal. Specifically, the proposed QoS management unit 304 has to be implemented on all nodes along a communication path to get the full support from the underlying QoS model.

Riedel provides a distributed QoS management solution by installing a QoS management unit on all nodes on the communication path. However, the RACS of amended claim 1 is a centralized QoS management solution because the RACS and the other entity (i.e., TF, SCF, NASS) of the application are independent entities and each entity has its function. The QoS management unit of Riedel can only make resource and admission control at the local node based on availability of resources on and the QoS reservation state of the local node, while the RACS of the application can get the availability of the resources on the whole network and make decisions based on the availability of the resources on the whole network, instead of the availability of the resources on a certain node.

Furthermore, the QoS management unit on an intermediate unit is different from the QoS management unit on an end node (see paragraph [0094] and table 1 QoS parameter information unit 314c of Riedel). Therefore, Applicant respectfully submits that it is not appropriate to compare the QoS management unit of Riedel with the RACS of the amended claim 1. Ruutu and Chutorash also fail to teach these features in amended claim 1.

Thus, Applicant respectfully submits that Riedel in view of Ruutu and Chutorash do not teach or suggest all of the limitations of amended claim 1. Therefore, the amended claim 1 meets the requirements of 35 U.S.C 103(a).

Dependent claims 2 and 3 directly or indirectly relate back to the amended independent claim 1 and incorporate their features, so all these dependent claims also meet the requirements of patentability for at least the same reasons.

Obviousness Rejection of Claim 5

Claim 5 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Riedel, in view of Ruutu. Claims that depend from claim 1 have been rejected over these references alone or in combination with additional art. Applicant respectfully traverses these rejections.

Claim 5, as amended, recites a method of dynamic QoS negotiation based on the system of dynamic QoS negotiation in Next Generation Network (NGN), comprising:

A. obtaining, by a Resource and Admission Control Subsystem (RACS) in the NGN, QoS requirement parameters required by a service;

B. performing, by said RACS, admission control in accordance with the QoS requirement parameters, and determining admission control decision parameters;

C. sending, by said RACS, the admission control decision parameters to a transport functional (TF) entity at a network boundary, and executing, by said transport functional entity at the network boundary, the admission control decision parameters to process and transfer a media flow of the service accordingly; and

D. obtaining, by said RACS, the QoS requirement parameters of the service through the TF entity, a Service Control Functional (SCF) entity, a Network Attachment Subsystem (NASS) or a Network Management System (NMS), wherein the RACS has interfaces with the TF entity, the SCF entity, the NASS and the NMS.

Amended claim 5 of the application discloses a method corresponding to the system of amended claim 1. As can be seen from the above, amended claim 5 also meets the requirements of 35 U.S.C 103(a).

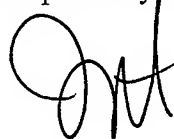
Dependent claims 7-17 directly or indirectly relate back to the amended independent claim 5 and incorporate their features, so all these dependent claims also meet the requirements of patentability for at least the same reasons.

Conclusion

It is believed that all of the stated grounds of rejection have been properly traversed, accommodated, or rendered moot. Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw all presently outstanding rejections. It is believed that a full and complete response has been made to the outstanding Office Action and the present application is in condition for allowance. Thus, prompt and favorable consideration of this amendment is respectfully requested.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees that are due, or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 50-1065.

Respectfully submitted,



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11/16/09

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